New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1865.

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The Tribune in Landon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By an arrival from Panama we learn that the President, Garcia Moreno, at Guayaquil, Ecuador, tionists were lying, and after a short engagement put whom he shot. The Rebellion in Peru is gaining ground. Chili is still in trouble with Spain. There is

quiet on the Isthmus.

From Mexico, by way of Havana, we learn that sev against Negrete, but that the Liberais had thus far aped any general engagement. It is asserted that Camargo will be again occupied, and also Piedras Ne-

to the latter having been dishonorably obtained. There had been an arrival of officers from San Domingo. The health of Havana is very good.

GENERAL NEWS.

About \$50,000 worth of mutilated and worn

Southern Post-Offices-23 in Virginia, eight in Mississippl, six in Tennessee, and three each in Kentucky and

suspicion of being the murderer of the Joyce children. much abler and worthier than now. was yesterday honorably discharged from custody on otion of the prosecuting attorney.

The trial of Wirse at Washington, the com-

the outbreak of the war. The number of deaths in this city during the past week was 591-men, 80; women, 93; boys, 233;

It is now understood that Brazil withdrew

her recognition of the Rebels as belligerents as long ago as the 31st of May.

ship, and obtain it by buying delegations or by pledging their support next time to aspirants as unworthy as themselves. No Madison, Clay, or Webster, could have kept a seat in the House standard of legislative capacity ever since they writes to Sir F. Bruce, June 19: were generally adopted. Good, hopest men

gan, were released yesterday on taking the oath. They them in Congress or the Assembly; having Her Majesty's Government have maintained in may exhibit that degree of merit which will ambered many distinguished officers of the late Conhim to come forward as a candidate, and let favorable to the establishment of a lasting and have been received, indicates an increase of 6 per cent them post up that call in a public place and intimate friendship between the two nations."

The party known to be the minority in any district might safely try this plan without mandant of the Andersonville Prison, has been post hazard, and often with decided advantage, especially should it bring forward its very best The civil courts were organized in Elizabeth men. To this end, defy "the shricks of locality," City Cennty, Va., on Saturday, for the first time since and select one who lives out of the district as readily as though he lived in it.

this morning will throw some light on the Private advices from Matamoros are to the Government on the one hand and those of effect that a large number of Rebel officers and men are France and Great Britain on the other. It may Government to the Confederacy, after the disso- has made no second appearance.

war.

"Her Majesty's Government cannot anticipate any objection bring made by the Government of the United States to this reserve when the ground on which it is adopted is explained to that Government."

Spite of Her Majesty's Government's inability ten years under the system of "regular nomito anticipate the objection, it was made, and A poem like "The Danciad," even if we posnations," which have steadily degraded our very pointedly made, by Mr. Seward. He sessed an author capable of writing it, would

United States must apply the same rule to public reasels of Great Britain.

"Again, it is my duty further to state that the United States cannot admit, and, on the contrary, they controver and protest against, the decision of the British Government which would allow vessels of war of insurgents or purstes to enter or to leave British ports, whether for disarmament or otherwise, or for assuming a foreign flag or otherwise. As to all insurgent or pirated vessels found in ports, harbors, or waters of British dominions, whether they entered into such ports, harbors, or waters before or after any new orders of Her Majesty's Government, may be received by any authority of ther Majesty's Government estab ished there, this dovernment maintains and insists that such ressels are for feited to and ought to be delivered to the United States upon feited to and ought to be delivered to the United States upon feited to and ought to be delivered to the United States, such capture will be lawful."

Russell writes back to Bruce un anytiques and

-This is very well; but the true way to "terms" granted us in certain cases, and with an excellent time for trying the experiment,

since 1863—one year. The counties along the Missonri advertise for all who concur in their preference We will give Earl Russell the benefit of one border have lost considerably from the emigration, as to add their signatures. Let others, suggestion—that if he really desires a "lasting who have a different choice, do likewise; and let and intimate friendship between the two every voter sign for whichever candidate he pre- nations," he will do well to renounce at once out fractional currency is replaced by new issues, at fers. The preponderance of signatures (judged by and forever the irritating and insulting pretense tion is upward of \$21,000,000. No more of the three weight as well as by numbers) will soon determine which candidate should withdraw and duet of his Government was characterized in The Hon. Montgomery Blair, in company which should be kept in nomination: if not, in the least degree by a "spirit of just neutralwith a Baltimore delegation, held another interview the few cases where the persistence of rival ity." If he will admit that it was with the President yesterday regarding the Federal candidates of the same party threaten the loss odiously and flagrantly on the side of the Rebelof a seat, let a mutual council or party con- lion, and strive to atone for a long series of During the past week Government opened 43 of a seat, let a mutual council or party con hostile acts—will pay the Alabama claims and withdrawn. But there would very seldom be give up the Shenandoah as a pirate-it will then need of this; while the candidates designated be in order to ask us to let bygones be bygones John Stewart, recently arrested in Boston on by free public requisition would generally be and to judge of England by her present professions and future acts.

The official correspondence which we publish of dissolution. The Lantern was extinguished; expectations; and Monus, who aspired to the It is reported that John Minor Botts is preopinions Earl Russell has been represented as and giggling in rather a ghastly way for a week. The contract for the form of the street of t paring an address to his fellow citizens of Virginia. expressing in regard to the relations of his

SELECTING CANDIDATES.
Our country has many admirable usages and institutions, whereof the Nominating Convention is not one. In fact, to speak bluntly, we consider it our chief remaining swindle, now that Slavery is about gone. It is a device of scheming Knavery to fill its pockets at the expense of ambitious Mediocrity. Men are continually sent to Congress or the Legislature on the strength of a "regular nomination," who would not have the presumption to present themselves as independent candidates, and could get no support if they did. And could get no supp bense of ambitious Mediocrity. Men are continually sent to Congress or the Legislature on the strength of a "regular nomination," who would not have the presumption to present themselves as independent candidates, and could get no support if they did. And able, good men are frequently thrown out by the "regular nomination" of rivals who demand "their turn," or that of their county or town. usually in private among the saddest of mortals. In the department of satirical literature we believe the age has made up in kindliness and toleration for what it has lost in skill and spirit. hardly be endured at the present time; a lampoon like "The Tale of a Tub" would please were generally adopted. Good, honest men are sometimes "regularly" nominated and elected; but the system did not make them good, but tends ever to degrade or to supersede them.

The Evening Post, discussing the British elections now in progress, says:

"For from being colle to admit the legality or justice of the instructions thus mode, it is my duty to inform your Excellency that, in the first place, the United States and the instructions thus mode, it is my duty to inform your Excellency that, in the first place, the United States and those of Great Eritain. So long as Her Majesty's Government shall insist upon enforcing the 24 hours role before mentioned, of which the United States have so long, and, as they think, so justly, complained, the United States have so long, and, as they think, so justly, complained, the United States have so long, and, as they think, so justly, complained, the United States have so long, and, as they think, so justly, complained, the United States have so long, and as they think, so justly, complained, the United States and those of Great Eritain. So long as Her Majesty's Government shall insist upon enforcing the 24 hours role before mentioned, of which the United States have so long, and, as they think, so justly, complained, the United States have so long, and as they think, so justly, complained, the United States and those of Great Eritain. So long as Her Majesty's Government shall insist upon enforcing the 24 hours role before mentioned, of which the United States and those of Great Eritain. So long as Her Majesty's Government shall insist upon enforcing the 24 hours role before mentioned, of which the United States and those of Great Eritain. So long as Her Majesty's Government shall insist upon enforcing the 24 hours role before mentioned, of which the United States and the obscene raillery of "Peter Pindar," if printed now, would probably be presented by the Grand Juries. There is no canon of criticism which condemns a man because he long the same and the second control

usually intrigued and bargained, right and left, until the cauens or convention is secured; and, for all his surprise, has commonly a supervent hand to entertain the crowd, to whom he can hardly express his amazement and diffidence. Would it not be much better, as well as more honest, if men of known capacity and character were expected and encouraged to amount character were expected and encouraged to amount themselves as candidates for Congress or the Legislanders, and openly and decently solicited the votes of the people?"

I wanter whether will be laseful."

Russell writes back to Bruce an anxious and Russell writes back to Bruce an anxious and in England, such journals were long ago are not acceptable to the United States Government—as if he had really expected to find them are not acceptable; calls attention to the favorable such a periodical in New-York. The present is acceptable; calls attention to the favorable such a periodical in New-York. The present is nominate is by Public Requisition. Let good that sublime impudence which never yet failed since the people are now in an uncommonly All the Rebel prisoners at Fort Warren, ex- men in any district meet informally at their his Lordship in a critical moment, "trusts that good natured mood; and we are sure that we cepting Vice-President Stephens and Postmaster Res leisure and consider who ought to represent these explanations, founded upon views which wish that the new candidate to public favor

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE FATE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Every day brings us a fresh provocation in the shape of an essay, remonstrance, or enread that "the Radicals"-meaning the champions of Equal Rights irrespective of Colorare thirsting for the blood of the leading Rebels. though no one can quote a line, a phrase, from either of those Senators which justifies the assumption; and no one has a right to speak for men so amply able to speak for themselves. Now it may indicate wisdom or weakwho clamor for bloody examples are not veteran ber. on Abolitionists. The New-York Herald has had more to say in that vein than all the champions pany.

Third: And as a forther justification of the trath of Impartial Suffrage on the continent. Of all of said alleged libelous matter, this defendant of said alleged libelous matter, this defendant

the public sentiment of Europe is in favor of men that are made sufferers for political crimes.

You may say, "They do not understand our case."
No, they do not. You may say, "Political offenses here are not like political offenses in Europe; political offenses intere are not like political offenses in Europe; political offenses under a Republican Government are not like political offenses under a Monarchical Government."
That is true: but they do not see it, and cannot at once be made to see it; and the effect of executing the chief traitors in this country will be to produce the feeling in Europe that republics are cruel.

The three charges against republies are, first, that they are lawless; second, that they are insecure; and third, that they are cruel. But we have shown the world that, instead of being lawless, they are law-worshipers. We have shown through four years of terrific convulsion that property in them is secure. Never has this been more completely vindicated than by the subscription of forty millions a day to the national loan upon the heels of a four years war. And I want my nation to stand up and defeat the third slander that is made against us, that, in the day of our triumpl, we are cruel, and to say, "We are not only the most law abiding and the most steadfast people in the world, but we are the most temperate, the most magnanimous, the most forbearing in the hour of our trial."

I would withold capital punishment from these offenders, then, not because they do not dosorve capital punishment, but because its infliction is not demanded, and because it would create an injurious impression in Europe. I say, take a step of moderation in the direction of humandity, because it will be understood to the advantage of free governments all the world over.

A STRONG LIBEL SUIT.

SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF KINGS.—Demas Strong, plaintiff, agt. George C. Bennett, defendant.

Demas Strong, plaintiff in this action, complaining of George C. Bennett, defendant therein says:

First: That en the lith day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, the said defendant, being the publisher and proprietor of a certain daily newspaper jubished and circulated in the city of Brooklyn, and called The Brooklyn Daily Times, did maliciously publish in said newspaper concerning this plaintiff, and caused to be circulated in the city of Brooklyn, and caused to be circulated in the city of Brooklyn, and caused to be circulated in said city, a certain article containing the following false. defaunatory and libelous matter: "I don't know that Senator Strong was paid ten or twenty thousand dollars, but I do know that such soms were ready to be paid; and, furthermore, I know that a Senator who would try to bribe a member of Assembly and who, as an individual, has bribed members of the Legislature, would not be very tender-hearted on this sollject—and Demas Strong is that man, let him contradict it if he dare, and I will produce the facts.

Second: That by reason of said publication, the said plaintiff has sustained great damage and injury.

He therefore prays judgment against the said defendant for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, together with his costs of this action.

of this action.

HENRY C. MURPHY, jr.,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

To this complaint, the Editor responds as

SUPERME COURT, COUNTY OF KINOS—Demas Strong agt.

George C. Bennett.

The defendant answers the complaint:

First: That the alleged libelous matter set forth in the complaint is true.

Second: And as a further justification of the truth of said adeged libelous matter, this defendent says that during the session of the Leuislature of the State of New York, in the Winter and Spring of 1885, the plaint of Demas Strong, was a Senator of Said State, duly elected and qualified and as such Senator was a member of said Legislature, and that as said Senator and as a member of said Legislature, the plaintiff, Demas Strong was paid, and did receive, a large sum of money to influence his vote and action, as said member, on a bill then pending before said Legislature, and which bill was introduced into said Legislature for and on behalf of the New-York Central Railroad Company.

Thirds: And as a further institution of the New-York Central Railroad Company.

The Hon. Demas Strong was a member of our late Senate from one of the Kings County districts, and was charged by The Brooklyn Daily Times (published in Mr. Strong's district) with bribery. Hereupon, the Senator sued the Editor for libel, employing the son of his brother Senator from Brooklyn as Attorney. The complaint in the case is as follows:

Supreme Court, County of Kings.—Demas Strong, plaintiff, agt. George C. Bennett, defendant.

tiff. Demas Strong, is not a person of good name, fame or credit.

And the defendant denies that the plaintiff has sustained any damage by reason of said publication or act of the defendant.

Wherefore the defendant demands that the complaint be dismissed with his costs.

C. M. Bittoos,
Defendant's Attorney.

Kings County, City of Brooklyn, ss.:
George C. Bennett, the defendant in this action, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing answer is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

GEO. C. BENNETT.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1855.
DANIEL DONEVAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

—The public will not presume Mr. Strong, guilty of bribery or corruption merely because

guilty of bribery or corruption merely because he is here charged with those offenses; but it must be admitted that Mr. Bennett has been quite as specific and downright as need be in his replication. As there can hardly be any demur to such a plea, we infer that the case will be pressed to a speedy trial, and that the widest latitude will be accorded to the defendant in proving his assertions. If so, this will be a trial of extraordinary interest.

SUFFRAGE AND LOYALTY. The Republican State Committee of Massa-

chusetts has issued an address to the People of that State on the Suffrage question, whereof the

COMIC NEWSPAPERS.

Another attempt is made to establish in this city an exclusively satirical, witty, humorous and graphic weekly journal. Such enterprises, heretofore, have been lamentably unsuccessful. Droll as the small quarto might be, it came, within a very limited period of life, to the grief of dissolution. The Lantern was extinguished; John Donkey brayed his last: Diogenes was buried in his own tub; Vanity Fair only and I hold that every man glus that as continued to be such to the last.